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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all eass send clamps for that purpose.

The Other Side to Mr. Stone's Prophecy.

The Hon. WILLIAM J. STONE, lately Governor of Missouri and hence a Democrat, being most concerned with the fortunes of his party among all questions political, has appealed in this manner to a Goebel meeting in the Blue Grass State:

"The election of a Republican Governor of Kentucky would have a terribly depressing effect upon our party. It would be a staggering blow to the Democracy of the nation."

We do not dispute Mr. STONE's opinion. But it must be clear to all calm observers that wherever on conspicuous fields the Republican candidate is beaten by the candidate of the Democratic party, dedicated to the debasement of the currency and now engaged in giving aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the United States, it would be a staggering blow to the prosperity and good repute of the country at large.

Every wearer of the blue, shot in the Philippines is a loss to the United States, but a gain to the Democratic cause as it is urged by the Bryanistic politicians now inspiring and directing it.

Old and New.

In his speech at the Cooper Union week before last, the Hon. JOHN PARDON ALT-GELD exalted the Democratic party as it has been since 1896 and depreciated the Democratic party as it was from 1865 until 1896. He said that for thirty years after the war the Democracy "stood for practically the same things that the Republican party stood for"; that "it had become a mere convenience of political and commereial manipulators," and that "during these thirty dark years it held out no inspiration. it pointed out no great principle, it esboused no great cause, it made no heroic fight for anything."

The Norfolk Landmark, a conservative, and therefore not genuinely Democratic, journal, glows like a hot coal at these remarks. It says that ALTGELD "has a record ominous enough to do serious injury to any party that takes him into its fold," and that he is "a zealous Socialist, a violent railer against the courts and altogether a scarecrow to conservative voters." Finally its wrath breaks out as follows:

"These words are a deliberate insult to the memory of such men as BAYARD, TILDER, THURMAN, HARcook and Lawar, the latchet of whose shoes ALTGELD is not worthy to unloose. The same insult reaches the living Democrats who have served their party in victory and defeat along with these departed giants. What do Danimi, Morgan, Vest, Cockeell, Jones. and all the other life-long Democrate who advocated the accusation that their previous support was given to fraud and corruption? What do they think of the charge that they, as Democrats, never fought for any great cause, for any high ideal, for any noble ose, during all the years before 1896? What do her think of the Democratic orator who describes the great fights against the protective tariff and the mere by-play of systematic trading and trickery ?"

If BAYARD, TILDEN, THURMAN, HANCOCK and LAMAR were Democrata, ALTGELD and BRYAN and the rest of the Chicago platform Democrats are not. A Democracy which broke absolutely with the Democreed is a fleroe radical scolal discontent a hatred of property and business and authority. It has become a socialistic party, headed, apparently, for anarchism.

It is true of DANIEL, VEST and JONES and of most other Democrats who were in public life before 1896 and are still in it, that what they are as Chicago plat- rain country. If, on the other hand, Mr. form Democrats is in many respects a violent contrast to what they were before the Chicago platform.

The elements of the change of policies ministration of broken promises hastened the hour of explosion. But to the country at large the sudden ending of the historical continuity of the Democracy, the violent precipitation with which the party rushed to threatening extremes, was not less surprising than sinister. The somersault shocked the old-fashloned Democrats like the Norfolk Landmark. Some of them will never get over it. Some of them still rub their eyes and cannot believe it. ALTGELD, as a man who speaks his mind and never wraps himself up in phrases, seems particularly brutal and offensive to the good old souls. What! This Anarchist a Democrat! Never; there must be some mistake. He has no right to talk as he does. He has no right to represent the Democracy. Yet he is the clearest, the most logical of the Democrats. BRYAN only follows muddily this candid Democrat

ALTGELD's treatment of the old Democratic party is as summary as hanging, but since "the new Declaration of Independence" was proclaimed at Chicago, the old Democracy is but a memory. The Altgeldian Democracy, the Bryanite Democracy, has the name of the old coneern, but it has fliched its principles from the Populists. We presume that our friends | that the right kind of franchise, which on the Norfolk Landmark will give themselves the pleasure of voting for the Altgeldian candidate and platform next year, no matter how painfully their gorge is affected by ALTGELD.

Siberia's Wheat.

velopment of Siberia since the laying of the Trans-Siberian railroad. The inference drawn from this report by some newspapers last three years, and to-day the population bers and the improving conditions of transher agriculture, her mining and her general industries. But there is very little prospect that Siberia will ever be able to produce much wheat to sell abroad.

Vast as Siberia is the larger part of the country cannot be cultivated profitably.

300,000,000 acres all told may be turned into farms. We are devoting to cereals half as much land as the total cultivable area of Siberia, to say nothing of our vast acreage in potatoes, hay, cotton and tobacco. It is well known that we may increase our wheat and other cereal products largely both by additional acreage and by improved methods of tillage. But in Siberia the lands well adapted for grain raising are only about an eighth of the

whole area of farm lands. The Amur and East Coast provinces, for acres of cultivable lands, but the summers there are unfavorable for grain growing, on account of excessive moisture, and there is little prospect that the region will ever send wheat to Europe, because its quality is poor. No other part of Siberia has grown in population so rapidly as the Amur and seacoast regions, which, however, import

most of their breadstuffs. Mining and manufacturing pursuits are growing equally with agriculture, and the thousands engaging in these pursuits must be fed by the farming districts. The great mining regions of Altai, Yenisetsk, Transbalkalia and Amur are eagerly awaiting the opening of the main railroad and its branch lines to bring them Siberian breadstuffs, just as the Kirghiz steppe and a part wholly upon Siberian cereals. Some of not enough even for the present demand. The growth of the towns and of their industrial enterprises also means a larger demand upon the local supplies. At the present rate of immigration there will be no tillable land left in twenty-five years, and the government shows its desire to have this land turned to the best account by restricting each farmer

to a holding of forty and a half sores. These are among the facts that have led Russian economists and others to conclude that Siberia will never have a large surplus of wheat to export even as far away as Russia. The country itself will need most of the wheat grown in its comparatively limited area of wheat land.

England and the Transvasi.

According to the latest reports from London and Pretoria, President KETGER has made to Mr. CHAMBEBLAIN'S latest demand a courteous reply, in which he waives his request that England should renounce what semblance of suserainty is left to her by the Convention of 1884. He offers to give resident aliens the franchise after seven years' residence, and it is to be presumed that this concession, like that previously proposed, is retroactive. He also assents to a conference at which the details of the suggested naturalization law may be scrutinized. The forecasts of the reply do not mention the number of seats in the Volksraad to be allotted to the Outlanders, but it is to be supposed that the previous offer is repeated, that, namely, of eight seats, which would increase to thirty-six the total number of seats in the lower house of the Transvaal legislature. The representatives of the Outlanders would thus constitute twoninths of the assembly.

All the London newspapers, including the Chronicle, which is friendly to the Boers, express the opinion that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will regard the Transvaal's reply to his demand as unsatisfactory. Even Mr. JOHN MorLey, who is opposed to a violent coercion of the South African Republic, said at the peace meeting in Manchester on Friday that he hoped the Boers would adhere to their offer of a five years' franchise. The reason given by President Kattges for his substitution of a term of seven years for one of five is Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S refusal to consent to the renouncement of that trace of overlordship reserved to England in the Convention of 1884, which renouncement was the condition of the five years' offer. The Boers, he says, might, with some show of safety, eratic party came into being in 1896. Its grant the franchise to the large number of Outlanders who would at once avail them. selves of the five years' offer, provided the complete independence of the Transvaal should be acknowledged, for then the oath of not be qualified by any tacit reservations touching their duty to the reputed suze-CHAMBERLAIN insists on retaining a claim to suzerainity, seven years' residence is the shortest term for the attainment of the franchise which the Boers can be expected that came in 1896 had been preparing for | to concede, unless their desire to keep consome time, and GROVER CLEVELAND'S Ad. trol of their internal affairs is pronounced unjustifiable. Not even Mr. CHAMBEBLAIN has publicly denied that, if the Convention of 1884 grants the Boers anything at all, it is, at least, the right to control their own internal affairs. Of the importance of the difference between seven years' and five years' residence, of the extent to which the danger of being swamped by newcomers would be thereby lessened by the adoption of the longer term, the South African Republic ought to be accounted the best judge. Not only is it the best judge, but it is the only judge who has jurisdiction in the premises, for the Boers have, incontestibly. not only a lawful but a moral right to take precautions against a sudden and overwhelming inflow of naturalized voters. Their competence to do so rests on the fun-

in every autonomous community. It is evident from the Blue Book contain ing the recent despatches relating to the Transvaal, that even an unqualified reply in the affirmative to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S latest demand in respect to the franchise would have been followed by the exaction of further concessions in relation to other matters. In the conference at Bloemfontein. Sir ALFRED MILNER took the ground he defined as naturalization after five years' residence, and the allotment of seven additional seats in the Volksraad, would give the Outlanders an instrument by which they themselves could secure the redress of all the grievances complained of by resident aliens of European or American birth. But, while Consul Monaghan has reported to the this single concession might cure all the State Department on the marvellous de- alleged wrongs of the Outlanders, it would leave unremoved the disabilities imposed upon the natives of British India and the Kafilr subjects of Great Britain who come that Siberia will rival the United States from Natal and the Cape Colony to seek in the wheat markets of the world is employment in the Transvaal. With regard not justified by the known facts. There is to the expediency of removing such disabila bright future before Siberia; 600,000 immigrants have entered the country in the | in which Great Britain and the South African Republic are concerned as principal likely to go. Let us develop first, not about 6,000,000. This growth in num- parties, President Kators proposes that these should be submitted to a board of portation are giving a great impetus to arbitrators. This board would not be, tom of the Shamrock's great leaden bulb necessarily, composed, either wholly or in part, of the subjects of a foreign power, for | below the surface as against the Columbia's no one knows better than President KRUGER that he could find in England itself men in whose impartiality he could repose perfect

confidence. The Transvaal could suffer no

damental right to self-preservation inherent

were represented such Englishmen as Mr. JOHN MORLEY, Mr. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, Mr. ALFRED R. WALLACE and Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON.

It seems incredible that the British Empire should go to war with a puny common wealth, the loyal inhabitants of which would be outnumbered by the population of a fourth-rate English town, for the sake of the difference between seven years' and live years' residence, considered as the condition of exercising the franchise in the Transvaal. Does Mr. CHAMBERLAIN really example, are credited with 69,000,000 | imagine that the Outlanders, in whose interesta he professes to act, would be benefited by such a step? Ought they not, at least, to have an opportunity of declaring whether they set so much store by the two years' difference in the terms proposed for naturalization that, sooner than renounce it. they are willing to face the arrest of the Rand's industries, the paralysis of business and the risk of starvation to which a war would expose them? The Secretary for the Colonies himself cannot but doubt whether a war on such a pretext would be sanctioned by the sober second-thought and the awakened conscience of his countrymen. It is certain that the infliction of the curse of war upon a feeble State on the score of a slight deviation from the change in its naturalization laws demanded by of the middle Urals are already depending Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would be looked upon as an unconsolonable and reprehensible deed these mining regions produce wheat, but | by right-feeling and intelligent Americans, whose respect a far-sighted British statesman would wish to retain.

A Stand Against Tyranny.

The subjoined resolution adopted at New Haven on Friday by the United Typothetes, as the employers of printers style themselves, concerns every citizen of the United States, whether he labors as an employee or employer:

Resolved, That the members of the United Type theter of America, in convention assembled, reserve to themselves the right to employ whomseever they

The fact that this resolution was offered tells the cause of it. The right of the Typothetes, to select from men ready to work for them those whom they desire, has been abridged by the labor organization in the printing trade until it has been practically annulled. To employ or discharge has become more the function of the Typographical Union than of the proprietors of the printing shops; and there has been attached to this unnatural authority a system of taxation, extortionate and ever increasing, by which the employers have been constrained to pay, not in accordance with the market value of services rendered.

but in accordance with the Union's order. Now with the power of one man, or of many men organised as one, to exact for the goods they have to sell any price they can command THE SUN has traditionally no quarrel. A great combination, or trust. in capital or in labor, can name the price it sets upon its wares and stick to it while it desires, under the commonest rule of human rights. But this principle is not what the Typothetes rebelled against in declaring for the policy presented above.

The bottom of this protest is the fact that the union insists on being the master when honest competition confers no such right upon them. They maintain their power, not through a monopoly of the labor market, but by resorting to influences condemned by the law and substantially akin to the custom of the highwayman.

For example, when THE SUN desired to use machines instead of hand labor in the setting of type the union printers demanded that that part of the mechanical process which required the attention of machinists only should also give employment to printers, although there was nothing in it for a printer to do. Printers could be nothing more than spectators and as spectators THE SUN was ordered to pay them the full rate of wages. Upon THE SUN's refusal to submit to this outrage its employees struck in a body at the most critical moment of the twenty-four hours, with the having failed in that, they have since devoted themselves to the attempt to destroy THE SUN for not submitting. They have allegiance taken by the new citizens would done all within their power to stop the sale of it through a newsdealers' boycott. Every advertiser has been threatened with the vengeance of their organized power if he did not espouse their cause and join in their campaign of destruction by withdrawing his advertisement from THE Sun's columns. There is no limit to the viciousness or the mendacity of their attacks upon THE SUN at every point where they could approach it.

If after a wage-earner asserted his incllenable right to change his employment his abandoned employer should go into the town and with every means available to him, foul as well as fair, seek to enlist everybody in preventing his former servant from getting a living, so that he might be forced to return under conditions prescribed by the employer, the latter would be a worthy candidate for general execration and for jail. But members of a trade union hold that such a course is sanc tifled if undertaken for their own benefit

and marked with the union label. It is against a spirit of this nature that the United Typotheta have rebelled. Their resolve is founded on the first principles of olvilized justice.

Betting on the Shamrock's Keel.

It adds to the zest of the encounter of the Columbia with the Shamrock to hear that in England the Shamrock is favored in the betting. Sentiment, no doubt, stimulates the national confidence, but that cannot be the whole of it.

The feeling abroad is no doubt a reflection of the confidence cherished by the Shamrock's owner, Sir THOMAS LIPTON, and for that we have no doubt there is a specific reason. We believe the secret of the Shamrock, that is the peculiarity of her form from which it is hoped her success will come, is her great depth of keel, the

tremendous leverage of her lower ballast. Valkyrie III. was about the same depth as the Defender, but she was no match for her. The Herreshoff curves of hull were too much for Watson's. With the conviction that, good as Defender was, when HERRESHOFF laid down a set of lines for a new defender of our cup they would be still better, Mr. FIFE, the designer of the Shamrock, probably said: "Let us go boldly to a greater extreme in ballasting than the Americans will be the hull, but the fin!". And so it has come to pass, we believe, that the botis in the neighborhood of twenty-two feet nineteen or twenty feet; and the chal-

lenger's sails are therefore the bigger. It is this extra two or three feet of keel which is to hold the Shamrock to her Careful scientific study shows that about injustice at the hands of a board on which natural lines, blow low or high, and, to

use Sir Thomas Lipton's own virile phrase. to "lift the cup." If it be Fate's decree that this lifting be accomplished, why, 'up she goes." But we must wait to see,

All Right!

If the so-called Citizens' Union, which polled 765 votes for its candidate for Governor, Prof. Bacon, a year ago, in the whole of New York county, adheres to the recommendation of its Central Committee, adopted on Wednesday evening, and makes nominations for Assemblymen and Aldermen "in advance of the regular parties," it will simply follow the example of the Socialists and the Prohibitionists, who

have already decided to do the same. By stress of events, deeper, graver and more serious than any recommendation of a Citizens' Union Central Committee, the mass of independent voters of the city, whatever their past divisions and differences, are now in accord with the course of the Republican party, and there is no sound reason why the elimination from politics of the few remaining professional notoriety seekers should not be gradual and decorous through "nominations for Assemblymen and Aldermen in advance of the regular parties."

There are sixty Assemblymen to be elected this year in the four counties making up the Greater New York, and thirtyfive of them, a majority, are to be chosen in this county. The determination of some of the leaders of the 765 Citizens to make separate nominations cannot affect the political situation greatly.

The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans of South Dakota have treated themselves to a State convention. They reaffirmed the Chicago platform and the St. Louis Populist platform: howled for the renomination of the peerless leader; smote the Supreme Court for its subservience to conporations, and denounced the war against AGMINALDO as "a repudiation of the Declaraand an assault on liberty everywhere." They were punished on the spot. The Hon. Bronand FRANKLIN PETTIONEW made a long speech.

Personal liberty is rather to be chosen than great iches.—Potato Pingene. The Wolverine Solomon chooses both

We take pleasure in reprinting, from the report furnished by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of the proceedings of the recent Bankers' Convention, at Cleveland, Ohio, the following remarks made by Mr. ANDREW JAY FRAME of Wisconsin, in the course of his address on the subject of the currency:

"By far a large majority of the banks of this country, as well as of Europe, are doing business without the issue of currency, conclusively proving that it is not necessary for us to cling to that idea. Long before the bonds of the Government will be paid this great country will have all the coin it needs as a basis for all circulation, and the subject of credit currency will be a bugbear of the past.

"Much has been said of late about an elastic cur earlier days of my banking experience that plea had force, but of late has practically lost it. In 1898 the country had bountiful crops, and they were moved with perfect case, with very little assistance rates. We must not forget that Western banks in competition with Eastern, loaned \$8,000,000 lately

"That knotty elastic problem-like unequal taxation—has troubled the financiers and economists for ages, and it is not satisfactorily solved yet. Keep your eredit good, and with quick and easy tran having cash enough to fill demands in times of panio, that time will never come. Periodical panics Inimitable Dr. Depaw "The fool killer alsepeth not

THE SUN has for years been advocating pro classly the views here expressed by Mr. FRAME. but has, until lately, found little support fo them among bank officers. We congratulate Mr. PRAME upon his clearsightedness, and hope that his followers may increase.

The Octopus is crunching an all too lovely victim. The Hon, JERRY SIMPSON IS & member of a combination of live-stock shippers of Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma touching words of the JEFFERSON of Nebraska, the Sockless Socrates of Medicine Lodge "puts money above the man.

The spirit of THOMAS CARLYLE seems to have settled in Norfolk, for the purpose of drinking Virginia tobacco and exhaling grumpiness. In witness whereof this obserful extract from the Virginian Pilot is respectfully submitted.

"Verified and pertinent facts, figures and argo ments, truth, right and justice, reason and religion, appeal in vain to most men, for there are compararively few of them who are not born fools or inbred

And yet some 6.500,000 persons voted for BBYAN

According to the Nebraska State Journal, Col. BEYAN in a recent speech "called the atten on of the farmers to the fact that the Government compelled them to pay as much for drawing a five-dollar check on the bank as it did the plutocrat for drawing out \$10,000. This is a beautifully Bryanesque touch. The new Chicago platform should contain a demand

or a graduated stamp tax

The Hon. ELISHA BENJAMIN ANDREWS of Chicago, formerly of Providence, has a new toy. He gave up free silver for spelling reform, and now he seems to have deserted spelling reform for the purpose of concentrating his energies on an effort to show that DREYFUS is guilty. We should think that Dr. ANDREWS'S mean daily temperature must be about 120 F. so constant and violent is his motion. In "swashing around" he is beyond competition.

In a Boston ward oaucus to elect delegates to the Mussachusetts Democratic Convention the ticket headed by the Hon. MICHAEL WEL LINGTON BRICK, the Alderman who doesn't approve DEWSY, got 170 votes, and the opposing ticket got 1,086. The BRICK's various attempts to throw himself at things seem to fall short.

Major Morrison to He Assigned to Manila. WARBINGTON, Sept. 16 .- At the request of Major-Gen. Otis, Major J. N. Morrison, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., will be assigned to duty as Judge Advocate-General of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at Manila. Major Morrison is the principal assistant in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. He was chief clerk in that office up to three years ago, when he was appointed Judge Advocate in the regular service.

The Dewey Breakfast. To THE ROITOR OF THE SUN-NIF. Where is the

On a roof-garden Monday night Pat-"Phwat do they give Dowey a breakfast for?" Mike-"I don't know." Pat-"He desen't, Ha-hal"

Ye Gods and little fishes! Three million persons waiting while Ye Aldermen and every one but Drwey is breakfasting at 11 A. M. M. Sept. 15.

Ware Imported Brandy. Imported French brandy can no longer safely he

accepted as having been made from the pure juice of the grape. Official returns show that the total production of the genuine article in France, last year, was only about 1,000,000 gallons, but that the exports of what pretended to be grape brandy was over 3,000,000 gallons, of which one-half went

THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES.

President of Gaelle Society Sets Forth the Facts About Colonial Immigration. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is fortunate that there have been writers in America who have felt it a duty to record facts

which prove the opposite of "E. E. C.'s" con-

Early in the seventeenth century many adventurous Irish drifted to the Colonies in the various expeditions coming hither. In the second quarter of same century many more by way of France, Spain and the Lowlands, The first great tide of emigration set in toward the close of and just after the great civil war which raged in Ireland from 1641 to 1852. By an edict of the English Parliament (or rather of Cromwell), over one hundred thousand men, women and children were arrested and shipped as "servants" to the Barbadoes, New England and the Virginias, where they were sold to the farmers and planters. In 1653, Col. Leigh, the Cromwellian Governor of Waterford, was directed to arrest all the Quakers whom he could find, send them to Bristol, England, and thence to New England. Now. there were few or no Quakers in Ireland at that time; nevertheless, Col. Leigh carried out his orders to the full, and ship after ship freighted with unfortunate Irish arrested under pretext of being Quakers in the counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford and Cork, was sent to Bristol where they were disposed of to the "man-catcher" merchants of that place who in turn sold them to the farmers of New England and the planters of the Carolinas and Virginias (Marmion; Maritime Ports of Ireland). From the fact that many of these afterward redeemed them-

mest dangerous focus of ieprosy is Louisiann. Irish and othernationalities, ame is earlier, of our ladepondence war.

Nor was it alone to Pennsylvania that these and Maine, aya event war. New Hampshires influence. E. E. C. must not forget the Irish attities to the valley of the Meritime. In 1719 100 Irish families settled in and founded but the significance. New Hampshires for that little town for more than one hundred years has borne the name of Manchester. It was also at this period that the scholmisters, annet route the first of the Irish is scholmisters, annet route the first of the Irish is scholmisters, annet route of the Irish is scholmisters, annet route, and the product of the Irish there there hundred that the statistical products are the position solder. Sir William Johnson, distastful though his hither with following the more than half a century dominated the affairs of New York, until the republicant and Irish Cliatons overthrew his royalist. He fore making his will assertions. "E. C. should study the history of the Carolinas and Virgitinas, he should not forget the Irish of the Washaw settlements" nor brave men who were the men whome of the Sinten Lindage and Irish Cliatons overthrew his royalist the men whome of the Sinten Lindage and Irish Cliatons overthrew his royalist and the production. If they are alone to the production of the Sinten Lindage and Irish Cliatons overthrew his royalist the production of the Sinten Lindage and Irish Cliatons over the men who were the men whome of the Sinten Lindage and Irish Cliatons over the sinten Lindage and

been in force ever since. The returns of the United States Census are based on the data so collected.

From 1819 to 1840 the record shows that 207 104 Irish iands: in the United States the period during which according to "F.E.C." there was "scarcely any". Bromwell, thistory of Immigration! whose authority I am sure "E.E.C." will not question, says that there came from Ireland to the United States between Sept. 30, 1849, and Sept. 30, 1855, 1.747,930 persons. The above figures do not indicate that they nad begun to come at a comparatively alter and 1890 we received 3.441,074 Irish immigrants Part III Statistical Atlas. United States Census, 1869. It is true, as "E.E.C." says that there were in 1886 but 1.871,500 Irish-horn persons here, but he is absolutely in error, and I challenge his proof, when he says in the face of the "Statistical Atlas" there were only 2.164,397 bern of Irish parents. As a matter of lact according to the authority above named, there were in 1890, 4,013,253 persons boin of Irish parents. And those figures do not include cases where only one of the parents was born in Ireland.

Elswant T. McCarstal.

President of the Gaelic Society.

President of the Gaelic Society. Money and Deeds.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOF. Our deeds are our best and only friends who stick to us and help o make it comfortable forms in the world to come. Other than those either deart us right at the start, accompany us a short distance, and then leave us Allow me to filustrate the above by a short story.

A certain individual was once summaned to court canswer a certain charge proferred against him. Seing himself nufamiliar with the practices of courts, he requested one of his best friends to acomeany him and just in a good word for him. fr end quickly replied. I'm really sorry for you, but I have other business to stiend to here." The man being thus refused 1 ft h a "nest friend" and went to one of his mere as maintances, of whom he made the same request. His 'mere acquaintance" offered tog) with him, but when they had reached the containe of the coty, room, his "niere acquaintance" said. "I'd tather stay outside, you itself the first stay outside, you

botter go in yourself."

Admiral of the First Fortes was summoned to at the man at a loss to know what to do, approached as litter stranger and asked his assistance. The choice He found the Duke in an apartment surrounded with various dresses, and he was at once pleaded for him and although our friend was not at the limit of the First Fortes was summoned to at the most apartment surrounded with various dresses, and he was at once asked his opinion as to the most appropriate hues.

**Led and blue." said the Admiral, "since they are converted by the said the Admiral, "since they are converted by the said the Admiral, "since they are converted by the said the Admiral, "since they are converted by the said the Admiral of the First Fortes was summoned to at the time of making the choice. He found the Duke in an apartment surrounded with various dresses. S. it is when one coparis this life. His best friend during life, "Money, says, "I have other

friend during life. "Money," says: "I have other husiness to attend to here, you better go yourself." His mere amusantan se. "Fellow-beings," go with him but, when they reach the court-toom igray , they say; "We'd rather remain outside; Navy ou tester go in rourself."

His deeds, b water, of which he never even gave a thought during life, cling to him and accompany him wherever he go, and the Almighty Judge puts

much credence on what they say. JOSEPH G. GRAUER, 888 Sath St., NEW York, Sept. 15.

IMPORTED LEPROST.

Great Danger in the Present Negro 1mml-gration from the British West Indies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In today's Sun I find an extract from the Chicago Record, which asserts that the ranks of Ameriea's millions of negroes are being daily swollen by an exodus from the British West Indies -in a slight degree from Jama ca, but principally from St. Kitts, Montserrat and other

As the negroes of the British West Indies are most foully leprous since the days of Hawkins, who introduced the disease with his 600,000 slaves from Spain and Portugal, it behooves our immigration authorities to see to it that Great Britain, which is opposed to the isolation of lepers from utilitarian considerations, and believes in the non-contagion of leprosy because the maintenance of her 200,000 Indian and West Indian lepers would be an enormous expense, does not unload lepers on us as Norway and Russia have done.

Hansen, the Inspector-General of Leprosy for Norway, admits that 287 Norwegian lepers have emigrated mostly here, and Dr. Von Bergmann, of the Riga Leper Asylum, Russia, when consulted by the officials of the German Health Department (Dr. Köhler and others of Berlin) declared that a large number of the Russians who enter Germany with the intention of proceeding to America, are afflicted with leprosy. He warns the Commissioner of Immigration of this country to be especially vigilant in the examination of Russians who come

to the United States. Several months ago, in an open letter to Roger S. Chew. M. D., editor of the Indian Journal of Pharmacy. Calcutta. India, I combatted the views of an article by him in favor

Carolinase and Virginias (Marmion: Maritims Forts of Irsiand. Promy the fast that many of these afterward redeemed themselves by their labor they became known as a numerous class; in the Colombia of the Provision of Provision of the Provision of the Provision of the Provision of Provi

nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required." This statement was made in connection with the recommendation that San Domingo should be annexed to the United States.

From the Washington Evening Star.

From the Wathington Ecaning Star.

Under date of July 29 Consul Monaghan of Chemnitz sends the following:
"Artificial paving stones are being successfully produced in this empire. The demand, in largecties, isso great and the expense attached to their production under former methods is so large that any improvement on the older systems, whether in saving money or in producing a better stone, will be welcomed by almost all countries. The newest process here is to mix coal tar with sulphur and warm thoroughly; to the resulting semi-liquid mass chlorate of lime (chloralk) is added. After cooling, the mass is broken into small plees and mixed with glass or biast-furnace glass sing their glass is broken into small plees and reduced to the form or forms wanted. The specific weight of these stones is 2.2; the resistance against crushing is 143 kilograms (315 points) to the square centimeter (15); square inches). The resistance to wear and tear in use is fully half as great as that of Swedish granite. Thus it commends itself through durability equal to that of many stone roughes of surface—giving horses a good foothold—and finally non-transmission of sound. Inasmuch as the joinings are very small, dirt is avoided and cleaning is very easy.

Blue and Gold for Our Navy. To the Entrin or The Sun-Sir I note that it is suggeste! that during the Dewey celebration decorations of houses, &c., shall largely show the "Navy

colors," which are said to be "blue and white."
Since when have blue and white been the colors of
the United States Navy? These are the colors of the Admiral of the F1 et Forbes was summoned to at

our national colors. "N ." raplied the Duke, "the King has deter-mined otherwise; for having seen my duchess riding

in the park a few dars and in a habit of blue faced with white, the dress took his blajesty's faney and he has appointed it for the uniform of the Royal William IV, changed the dress to bine with red

facings, but Queen Victoria restored the white early in her reign. Tue colors of our Navy-and of the United States Naval Academy—are blue and gold, and these are what should be shown. Park BENJAMIN.

203 Broadway, NEW York, Sept. 16.

TROPICAL PROBLEMS. How the Labor Question Is Solved in Brit-

ish Guinos. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The address delivered by Mr. Alleyne Ireland before the American Social Science Association on the subject of "The Financial Administration Colonial Dependencies," raises a number of questions which are of great interest to the

American people at the present time. Mr. Ireland is an Englishman, and he has spent the past ten years in the tropics studying on the spot those problems which are inserarable from the administrative responsibility involved in the possession of tropical colonies. He takes his stand neither with imperialists nor anti-imperialists, neither with Republicans nor Democrats, but speaks simply as an expert on tropical colonization, whose exposition of the facts of his subject, as he sees them, may concern the people of the United States.

One of the most important points dealt with by Mr. Ireland in his address is the labor problem in the tropics. His position on this question may be briefly stated thus: On the economic side tropical colonies, of course, can have a value to the sovereign state only in so far as they represent sources of supply or markets for the goods of the sovereign. A country cannot buy anywhere unless it sells somewhere. From the commercial standpoint the first question to be asked in regard to s colony is, what is the value of its exports? Bosing his calculations on the returns of the ten years, 1882-1891. Mr. Ireland shows that tropical colonies may be divided into three colonies may be divided into three classes in regard to the value of their exports. To the first class belong the colonies employing imported contract labor; to the second class, those colonies in which there is a pressure of population; to the third class, those colonies in which there is no pressure of population and in which imported contract labor is not used. The value of exports percapita from the colonies of the first class, is \$45.63 yearly; from those of the second class, \$28.38; from those of the second class, \$28.38; from those of the employment of imported contract labor in tropical colonies as an alternative to commercial stagnation.

The Evening Fost takes the ground that ne Mr. Ireland may be regarded as an expert authority in regard to tropical colonization, and as expert authority informs us that intentured labor is necessary for the development of tropical colonies, therefore the administration, in assuming the control of tropical colonies. Presuming that Mr. Ireland's conclusions in regard to indentured labor are correct, and has expertantly unaffied inmself by long residence in the tropics and by careful study to a place as an authority, the question is this. Can there be established a system of imported contract labor which is no wise a system of study to a place as an authority, the question is this. Can there he established a system of imported contract labor which is no wise a system of slavery?

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essarily resemble slavery is contradicted by
the facts of the case. To establish my point I
appeal to the same source of information in
the shape of an article in the Popular Science
Monthly for February, 1866, entitled The
Labor Problem in the Tropics," written by
Mr. Ireland. If he is good authority for the
assertion that indentured labor is necessary
in the tropics he may also be good authority
in regard to the workings of a system which
he has studied closely for a number of rears.

It is impossible to go into all the details of
the system, but the general outline is this,
The laborers are recruited by voluntary enlistment in India and are then sent on Government transports to British Gu ana. They are
then allotted to the estates under a written
contract, in which their obligations and those
of the employers are clearly set forth. The
laborer must work seven hours a day and five
days a week for a minimum wage of 24 cents
a day. The planter must provide him with
free house room, free medical attendance and
hospital accommodation and free education
for his children. The planter must pay the
wages in money and is forbidden under severe
penalty to sell any goods or supplies to his laborers. Breach of contract on either side entails fine or imprisonment according to the
gravity of the offence.

Mr. Ireland says in his article:

"To give an instance of the effectiveness of the Gov-

"To give an instance of the effectiveness of the Government supervision each estate is compelled by by the Immigration Department, in which the name of each indentured immigrant must be entered with a record of each separate day's work during the five years of the indenture.

officer twice a month, and any faults disclosed by the examination become the subject of a severe repof persistent neglect by the cutting off of the supply

"So minute are the records of the Imm gration Department that, were an application made to the Agent General for information regarding some particular independed coolie, that official could without difficulty, supply the name of the man's father and mother, his caste, age, native place, with the same information to regard to the man's wife. He could also make out an account showing every day the man had worked during the term of his indenture and the reasons why he had not worked on the other day. In addition to this, he could state how many days the man had spent in the estate's hospital and what was the matter with him on those or asions.

made up for the man in the estate's dierensary "A striking evidence of the desire of the Government to protect the coolies from ill treatment of any kind is afforded by the rule of the Immigration Department that, if any overseer on an estate is migrant, the dismissal of the offender is demanded. and each estate in the colony is warned that if it employ the man the supply of immigrants will be

cut off. "The coolies are given every facility to complain of ill treatment or breach of contract on the part of the planters, for, in audition to the opportunity afforded by the regular visits of the sub-agents, the right is secured to them by law of leaving any est to without permission in order to visit the Agent Gen-eral or the nearest magistrate; and either of these officials has the power to issue all processes of law free of cost to any coolie who satisfies him that there is a prime facle cause of complaint."

In 1805 2,071 contract laborers returned to India, carrying with them \$110,286, whilst during the same year the number of East Indian depositors in the Government savings bank was 4,950, with a total sum of \$453,950

bank was 4,950, with a total sum of \$453,000 to their credit.

If such a system can be successfully carried out in British Guiana it is merely begging the question for the Evening Post to select a country in which the system is abused and hold it up as the example which must necessarily be followed by the United States.

The light which Mr. Ireland has thrown on this important question should be most valuable to the American people.

Colonist.

New York.

MAMIE CARR'S NIGHT ADVENTURE, Two-Year-Old Child Away from Home All

Night, but No One Knew It. There was much excitement yesterday morning at the home of Henry Carr at 52 Orange street, Brooklyn, when it was found that Mamie, the 2-year-old daughter in the family, had disappeared. Since the advent of a new baby in the family, a couple of weeks ago. Mamie has been in the habit of passing most of the nights with a woman belonging to another family in the house. On Wednesday evening. Mamle somehow managed to allp out of the house unobserved, and at 8 o'clock was picked up by a policeman several blocks from her home, and taken to the Fulton street poher home, and taken to the Fulton street police station. As no inquiries had been made for the child, she was sent for the night to the Children's Home in Schermerhorn street. The mother supposed that Mamie was comfortably tucked away with her neighbor in another part of the house, and the latter thought that she was with her mother.

When it was found that the little one had been away all night, the police authorities were at once communicated with, and Mamie's whereabouts promptly ascertained. The neighborhood was already agitated with a kidnapping scare when the child was escorted back.

To Test an Important Kentucky Question. From the Louisville Evening Post.

Madisonville, Ky., Sept 14 .- In the case of the city of Madisonville vs. George Rycroft, charged with drunkenness, the Court ruled that Article II, Section 13, of the city ordinances, which provides for a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$30 for each offence of this nature, was invalid, because the State law on this subject (Section 1319, page 526. Kentucky Statutes), only provides for a fine of \$1 for each offence of drunkenness. Mr. Waddill, representing the defence, hes saked for another warrant, and will make a test case of

this question. Beston Conusdram.

From the Boston Adverts Q. Why is the Hon, W. J. Bryan's "gust" Elecths Shamrook's gaff? A. Because it is "too weak for the er